

as follows:—"My Dear Cowan—I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably." On the same day that this message was sent to Mr. Cowan Mr. Forsythe sanctioned the execution of other sixteen men who had been condemned by the native authorities.

We do not wonder that the press of Great Britain is much exercised by these seeming barbarities. We do not wonder that the press is divided as to the propriety or impropriety of the course pursued by the government officials. It is undeniable that if British rule is to be maintained in India it must be done by holding tight the reins of government. It is as little to be disputed, on the other hand, that firmness and vigor should be made entirely compatible with law. As compared with the natives the British in India are but a handful, and hesitation on the part of the immediately recognized authority could hardly fail to be death to every foreigner in the disturbed district. We cannot blame Mr. Cowan, we do not blame Mr. Forsythe, although we cannot but say that the punishment of the Kookas savored somewhat of barbarism. It is fair to say that both gentlemen acted up to the best light they possessed in circumstances of grave and peculiar difficulty. But what shall we say of the conduct of the British government in the premises? Mr. Cowan has been dismissed the service. He has been disgraced, and possibly disgraced forever. What has been done with Mr. Forsythe? "He was," as one of the English papers puts it, "a Commissioner at Umballa; he is now a Commissioner at Oude. He has lost neither rank nor occupation nor a day's pay." The question which is forced upon us, which is the greatest sin, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Forsythe or the British government? Opinions will, no doubt, differ; but there are not a few who will say that the Indian Board or the British government is more to blame than either of its officials.

The Two Allens—Greeley Allen and Grandson Allen.

The name of Allen is one by no means uncommon, and many of those who have borne it have become famous. First and foremost, we have the glorious Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary memory, who believed that the gods of the hills were not those of the valleys, and won for himself a fame among the green mountains of Vermont equal to that of Rob Roy in the highlands of Scotland. Then there is the well known Barbara Allen, the heroine of the touching ballad, whose story is familiar to the lovers of poetry all over the world. Amabella Allen, whose name is so closely identified with the names of Bob Sawyer and the Marchioness, cannot be forgotten whenever the genealogy of the great Allen family is in dispute; and our own The Allen, who, no doubt, feel neglected should be the remain unmentioned in the same connection. Of all these Allens of course the one whose relationship is the most to be desired is our grand Green Mountain hero, the leader of the sturdy Vermonters in the colonial troubles and in the Revolutionary war, and the man who shared with Arnold the honors of Concord. We are at present in the heat of a newspaper discussion as to who is the Simon Pure grandson and lineal descendant of this dead and gone Revolutionary soldier. One Ethan Allen, of this city, who is a prominent and able supporter of Greeley for the Presidency, has recently been at Chappaqua with the woodchopping Sage of that interesting locality, and an allusion he made while there to a Vermont tree probably induced another Ethan Allen, also of New York, to suppose that the Greeley champion claimed a descent from the great Vermont. So Ethan Allen yesterday, in which he declared himself to be the only surviving grandson of Colonel Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary memory, and requested us to oblige him by stating that "this Greeley Allen is not in the slightest manner connected with the family of the old hero." But Grandson Allen, not contented with this, goes a step further and expresses the hope that Ethan Allen—the "Greeley Allen"—will be good enough to apply to the next Legislature to have his name changed. Grandson Allen is evidently incensed at the presumption of any one but a genuine Allen bearing the revered name of his grandfathers, and does not recognize the compliment paid to his predecessor by the godfathers and godmothers of the Greeley Allen in his baptism.

To-day we publish a response from Ethan Allen—the Greeley Allen—very short and very emphatic, in which he states that he is no descendant of the Revolutionary Green Mountain colonel. This, we presume, will satisfy Grandson Allen, so far as his pride of pedigree is concerned. But the Greeley Allen goes further, and insinuates that the coveted initials E. A. may stand not only for Ethan Allen, but for Egistical Ass as well. This is a point we leave the two Allens to decide for themselves, simply premising that after this singular correspondence it will not be surprising if Greeley Allen should take the advice of Grandson Allen and actually apply to the next Legislature for a change of name.

WAITING FOR AN EXPOSITION.—The *locum tenens* of the Mobile Register expresses the belief that the remarks attributed to the editor-in-chief at the Fifth Avenue Conference—to wit, "That he had been against Greeley, but that his people were so demoralized that they were ready to accept Greeley to beat Grant, and he would make no further opposition"—are not correctly reported. It is added that until the editor-in-chief "speaks for himself, through the columns of the *Register*, its readers will not know his views upon the situation as affected by this conference." The public will await with interest the exposition to be given in the premises by so distinguished a Southern politician as the editor of the *Register*.

OBITUARY.

Robert Crosette.
Rev. Robert Crosette, a well-known minister in the Congregational Church, died at his residence, on College Hill, Cincinnati, on the night of the 24th inst., aged seventy-two years. The greater part of his life was spent in the East, where he was settled over churches in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He went to Ohio in the year 1868.

GERMAN LAY ENCROACHMENT ON THE CLERGY IN ASIA.—The North German Consuls at Canton, Shanghai, Tien-tsin and Bangkok have received permission and instructions to perform the marriage ceremony, and to keep registers and give certificates of births, deaths and marriages among the Germans in their respective consular jurisdictions. This will render the government of His Majesty William exceedingly popular with his subjects away from in the far East, but would do so well for the payment or support of the persons.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Herald Special Report from Geneva.

The Arbitrators Reassembled in Session and the Court Again Adjourned.

Completion of the Council After an English Delay.

Reception of Despatches from Washington and Formal Presentation of the International Papers.

Argument To Be Had on Thursday, June 27.

American Want of Identity of Ideas and Muddle of Instructions by Electricity.

British Effort for a Prolonged Adjournment.

Position of the Case and Probable Rulings of the Court President.

English Press Report of American Consent to a Nonsuit in the Indirect Claims Case.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the *HERALD* has been received from our correspondent serving at the seat of the Alabama Claims Arbitration Court in Geneva, Switzerland:—

GENEVA, June 25, 1872.
The members of the Court constituted for the arbitration of the Alabama claims between Great Britain and the United States reassembled in session, after the temporary adjournment, to-day.

The Court met at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon and remained in consultation one hour. It adjourned to meet again on Thursday, the 27th inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

WAITING FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The meeting to-day was to have taken place at two o'clock in the afternoon, according to the ruling of the minutes of the latest proceedings; but owing to the non-arrival of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, representing the Queen of England, it was deferred for two hours—to four o'clock P. M.

THE SESSION COMPLETE.
All the members of the Court were then present.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES AND A SPECIAL CALL.

At the moment of the last time of joint council by the arbitrators the adjournment was made in accordance with a common understanding to the effect that if an American despatch arrived from Washington at an earlier date than that which had been just fixed for reassembly the Court would be convened immediately, and summarily, under special call of Count Scholopis, the President.

A Washington despatch arrived in the city during the interval, and the Court was summoned by virtue of and in compliance with the resolve.

THE WORK, AND WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

As the meeting took place at a later hour than usual the proceedings to-day were limited to the work of formal presentation of papers on behalf of each of the arbitrating nations and the arrangement and recording of an agreement by the counsel to discuss the contents of the documents fully on Thursday, the 27th inst.

INTELLIGENT INSTRUCTION OR IDENTITY OF IDEA ABSENT.

Apparently there has not been maintained so correct a degree of understanding between the government of the United States and the American agent having charge of its case here as is required in a matter so delicate and important in its bearing, and this misunderstanding has probably caused a rose-colored view to be taken of the future fate of the Washington Treaty, as well as the promulgation of surmises leading to the inference that the difficulty had been overcome by some inexplicable means.

Perhaps all this has been caused by the communication of badly or incorrectly translated cipher despatches, and the formation, in consequence, of mistaken views in Geneva respecting what was intended in Washington.

THE POSITION FOR INDIRECT CLAIMS.

It is not, certainly, because President Grant has withdrawn the indirect damage claims.

ELECTRICAL MUDDLES AND CHOICE OF A CURE.

In fact, in consequence of the muddles which have been caused by the reception of cipher telegrams the future despatches from America will be sent by way of Brest.

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

The summary of the international position as it presents to-day is as follows:—The United States withdraws nothing of its claims; both parties are fairly before the Arbitration Court, and England persists in her demand for a prolonged adjournment.

THE BRITISH TACTICS FOR DELAY.

It may, however, be received as certain that a long adjournment will not be granted, and also accepted as a positive fact that a

majority of the arbitrators will vote against an adjournment for a longer period than fourteen days, counting from the first day of the recess.

General Outside Canvas of Probabilities—Indirect and Direct Claims.

GENEVA, via LONDON, June 25, 1872.

It is stated that the Board of Arbitrators at their session on Monday, the 17th inst., informed the agents on the part of England and the United States that they considered the indirect claims presented in the case of the American government untenable.

There is reason to believe that despatches have been received from the government at Washington which will lead to a satisfactory solution of the entire question. These despatches Mr. Bancroft Davis, the American Agent, has, it is said, communicated to the Court to-day.

After Wednesday the Tribunal of Arbitration will proceed to consider the direct claims of the United States.

BRITISH PRESS REPORTS FROM GENEVA.

Confusion Concerning Secretary Fish's Instructions—The Indirect Damages Case—An Important Decision Expected.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 25, 1872.

Special despatches from Geneva to the London papers confirm the statements that the Tribunal of Arbitration will meet again at eleven o'clock Thursday morning, and that the American representatives before the Board in consequence of confusion of cipher despatches, misapprehended the intention of President Grant and Secretary Fish, who did not definitely withdraw the claims for indirect damages.

The English representatives will leave Geneva on Friday, and it is therefore supposed that an important decision will be given by the Board on Thursday.

Alleged Consent to An American Nonsuit in the Indirect Claims Case.

LONDON, June 25—5 A. M.

The London *News* this morning says that America agrees to being nonsuited in her case before the Board of Arbitration so far as the indirect claims are concerned.

THE DEAD SUPPLEMENTAL.

Appearances of the Article as It Passed Through the Various Stages of Manufacture.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1872.

The following is the additional article to the Treaty of Washington, as amended by the Senate, and which was agreed to by the Senate—years, 43; days, 18:—

Whereas the government of Her Britannic Majesty has consented in the recent correspondence with the government of the United States as follows, namely:—That such indirect claims as those for the national losses stated in the case presented, on the part of the government of the United States, to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to have been sustained by the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag; the enhanced payments of insurance, the prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion—First, were not included in the Treaty of Washington; and further, and second, should not be admitted in principle as growing out of the acts committed by particular vessels, alleged to have been enabled to commit depredations upon the shipping of a belligerent, by reason of such want of due diligence in the performance of the neutral obligations as that which is imposed by the United States to Great Britain; and

The above was in the proposition as originally submitted to the Senate by the President.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Whereas both governments adopt for the future the principle that claims for remote or indirect losses should not be admitted as the result of failure to observe neutral obligations so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of both governments in their relations with each other; Now, therefore, in consideration of the fact that the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid, before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

The following is the part omitted by the Senate for which the above was substituted:—Whereas the President of the United States, while adhering to his consent that the said claims were included in the treaty, adopted for the future the principle contained in the second of the said contentions, so far as to declare that it will hereafter guide the conduct of the government of the United States, and the two countries are, therefore, agreed in this respect.

In consideration thereof the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, consents that he will make no claim on the part of the United States in respect of indirect losses as aforesaid before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva.

HOW THE HERALD GOT THAT NEWS.

Secretary Fish Propounds the Conundrum to Minister Thornton—They Give It Up and Pass It On to Earl Granville.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1872.

The State Department having failed to discover the sources of the *HERALD's* treaty news has purged itself of all complicity in favoring the *HERALD*. Secretary Fish, in a recent interview, diplomatically hinted to Sir Edward Thornton that it was a matter of record in the State Department that foreign Ministers, with too much zeal to serve their country, had outraged the feelings of officials of the government to which they were accredited, and that in such cases their recall had been requested. There had been printed in the *HERALD* despatches which could only have been obtained from the State Department or the British Legation, and he was ready to answer for his own department. Mr. Thornton, who is the mildest of gentlemen, did not lose his temper, but assured Mr. Fish that he was deeply pained to find such important matters prematurely published, but could not account for it. More than that, he had received despatches from Granville, asking if it were possible that his confidential communications had been given out by our officials, for their publication in London papers almost simultaneously with their appearance in this country was the greatest source of trouble to the Ministry. Mr. Fish called attention to the remark reported to have been made in Parliament attributing the leak to "the corruption or negligence of American officials," a charge which he hoped the British Minister would lose no time in contradicting. Minister Thornton said he would fully explain to Earl Granville the conversation which had taken place, and would ask him on behalf of the American government to ascertain, if possible, whether the premature publication of the correspondence could be traced to any neglect of the cable company.

ROME.

German Literature in Address to the Holy Father.

Papal Pronouncement Against Prussian Persecution of the Church—Vatican Correspondence with Bismarck.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, June 25, 1872.

The Pope to-day received the members of the German Literary Club of this city, and in the course of his remarks upon the occasion made use of the following language:—"The persecution of Catholics has commenced in Germany, but they display courage under affliction, and have notified the German government that the persecution of the Church is folly. The Church, said the Holy Father, remains triumphant. We have asked Prince Bismarck how it is that the once contented German bishops have, according to the expressed belief of the German government, been suddenly transformed into dangerous conspirators. No reply has yet been received. Let us pray to our Father in heaven that the stone may fall that will complete the overthrow of the Colossus."

ENGLAND.

The Vote by Ballot Bill Passed in the House of Peers.

Extraordinary Violence of the Recent Storm and Heavy Losses in the Towns and Fields—The United States Naval Flag—Parliamentary Resignation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 25, 1872.

During the session of the House of Lords to-night the Ballot bill as amended by that body was passed to its third reading.

SWEEP OF THE STORM AND SERIOUS RESULTS.
The storm which prevailed yesterday afternoon was most severe in the midland counties, where at some points the fury of the tempest was without a precedent. It was particularly destructive in Stafford county.

In the town of Stafford, the county seat, the station of the London and Northwestern Railway and a number of other buildings were unroofed by the wind and completely wrecked. Many buildings and trees at other points were struck by lightning.

In that portion of the county lying between the towns of Stafford and Wolverhampton the crops were prostrated and destroyed.

PARLIAMENTARY RESIGNATION.
Viscount Milnes has resigned his seat as member of the House of Commons for the Southern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL FLAG.

The American frigate *Wabash*, which arrived here on Sunday last, will remain in the harbor for several days.

AMERICAN SUCCESS IN THE OPERATIC ART.
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg made her appearance to-night as Glida in the opera of "Rigoletto." The audience, which was very large, exhibited great enthusiasm over her singing and acting of the part.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Party Reorganization.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, June 25, 1872.

M. Larcy, the late Minister of Public Works, has been chosen President of the Right in the National Assembly.

SPAIN.

Commission of Ambassadors to the European Great Courts—Carlist Repulse by the Crown Cavalry.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, June 25, 1872.

Official announcement is made to-day of the appointment of the following Spanish Ministers abroad:—Señor Moret, at London; Señor Asquerino, at Vienna, and Señor Escosura, at Berlin.

CAVALRY REPULSE OF PROVINCIAL CARLISTS.

Several small Carlist bands which have been lurking in Andalusia formed themselves into one body near Jerez, and entered the town and threw up barricades. The insurgents were, however, soon compelled to leave, as a force of government cavalry attacked them and drove them from the town. They were pursued by the loyal forces, who captured fifty-one prisoners.

HUNGARY.

General Election of Legislators and Canvass of the Result.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PESTH, June 25, 1872.

The elections for members of the House of Representatives have taken place, and so far as is known, have resulted in the return of a large majority of the supporters of Francis Deak.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S TOUR.

His Arrival in Geneva—Courtesies from and to the American Representatives.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, June 25, 1872.

General William T. Sherman arrived in Geneva last evening. He dined with the American representatives before the Tribunal of Arbitration at their hotel, the Beau Rivage. He afterwards, in company with Mr. Chalet Cushing, of the American counsel, proceeded to pay his respects to Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the arbitrator on the part of the United States.

ARMY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1872.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect on the dates set opposite to their respective names:—Second Lieutenant James A. Dennison, Eighth cavalry, August 31; John S. McEwan, Fourth cavalry, December 15; Edwin Turnock, Twentieth infantry, June 29, and Captain James C. Hunt, First cavalry, June 20, 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Myers, Deputy Quartermaster, has been ordered to temporary duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1872.

Advice received at the Navy Department to-day from the Asiatic squadron announces that Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins arrived at Yokohama on the 15th of May and took command of the squadron on the 16th of May, relieving Rear Admiral Joseph Rodgers, who has returned to the United States.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1872.

Commander Henry Erben has been ordered to navigation duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Commander Daniel Braine has been ordered from equipment duty at New York and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Milton Haxton has been ordered from navigation duty at the New York Navy Yard to equipment duty in same yard.

Chaplain W. O. Halloway has been relieved from the *Lancaster* and placed on waiting orders.

WASHINGTON.

Dr. Howard's Release and the After Claim.

The Blue-Nose Insult to the Flag.

PREPARING THE JAPANESE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1872.

Dr. Howard's Release and Secretary Fish's Waiver.

The release of Dr. Howard by the Spanish government, in consideration of the waiver made by the Secretary of State to his liberation on the ground that he is an American citizen, does not affect the right of our government to ask explanations for the conduct of the Spanish government. By way of apologizing to the country for the acceptance of the suggestion of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Secretary Fish, it is authoritatively announced, will present to the Spanish government for answer what explanations can be made for Dr. Howard's illegal arrest, trial, conviction and deportation from Cuba, in connection with the compensation to be made to Dr. Howard and the statement to be rendered to the United States for violation of their treaty rights. Should Dr. Howard's claim be filed with the Spanish-American Claims Commission in this city for settlement the American counsel is of opinion that Dr. Howard will never hear of it again.

The New Dominion's Insult to the American Flag.

The announcement of the capture of the American schooner *James Bliss*, of Gloucester, Mass., on Thursday last, at Anticosti Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been confirmed here to-day by the receipt of the complaint of her owners, Messrs. William Parsons & Co., of Gloucester, who represent that she is of sixty-four tons burden, and is valued, exclusive of her fishing gear, at \$8,400.

When our Consul at St. John's, Mr. George H. Holt, requested the Captain Lavigne, the senior Officer of Marine at Quebec, against the continuation of the insult, he was informed that it should be discontinued. Thirty minutes after the promise was given the *Bliss* was ordered to Quebec, and left the port with flags flying, as reported in these despatches on Sunday night.

The commander of the cutter *Stella Marie* is the same who seized the schooner *Enola C.*, about four weeks since. The owners of the *Bliss* protest that her captain was instructed not to trespass upon forbidden limits under any consideration, and the senior member of the firm has gone to Ottawa to see if it is possible to obtain the release of the vessel.

There is much comment among the departmental officials on the insult to the flag, which they say is inexcusable, but if the *Bliss* was fishing within a marine league of the island the captain must have clearly understood the risk.

Secretary Boutwell, as early as last March, issued a circular for distribution relative to the fisheries on the coasts of the British North American colonies. He considered it important that fishermen of the United States intending to pursue their business in the locality mentioned as exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Dominion should be thoroughly acquainted with the laws and regulations governing the matter, in order to avoid the penalties for violations thereof.

Collectors of customs were also instructed to fully acquaint parties concerned, at the same time notifying them that the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relating to the fisheries would not go into effect until the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the various governments, and warning them that their business must yet be carried on subject to the restrictions existing at the time of the ratification of the treaty.

The New Japanese Treaty.

The members of the Japanese Embassy, who went on an excursion tour to Niagara, Saratoga and Springfield, have returned to attend to the treaty business, and will resume diplomatic negotiations on Thursday next. The State Department is preparing the new protocols, and everything looks favorable for a treaty equally acceptable to both countries. Ito and Okubo, Vice Ambassadors, who went to Japan to obtain more authority for the Embassy, will not return to the United States. They left Yokohama for London via Suez Canal, and in the English metropolis expected to meet Iwakura and his associates.

Ship Register Forms.

The ship register in use by the Treasury Department since 1790 will be changed on the 1st of August next for a new design now being engraved at the Treasury Department.

The Apaches and Mr. McCormick.

The delegation of Arizona Indians, nine in number, paid a visit this afternoon to the Hon. R. C. McCormick, Congressional delegate from that Territory, at his residence, accompanied by General Howard and other gentlemen. They were first treated to sprightly airs on the piano, after which McCormick and Howard spoke a few words, which were interpreted to them.

Mignell, the great Cayster Apache war chief; Santos, of the Pinal Apaches, and Esketassala, of the Caysters, responded, promising to use their influence in behalf of peace between their tribes and the whites.

Mr. McCormick informed them that heretofore Congress had appropriated only \$70,000 for the Indians in Arizona, but at the late session this amount was increased more than fourfold, and that this amount would be expended for the benefit of all who remain at peace and continue on their reservations. The Indians were told by General Howard that Mr. McCormick had for some years been the Representative of Arizona in Congress, had been very zealous for the interests of the whites and had striven to advance the welfare of the Indians, whose chief men had now for the first time seen that gentleman and conversed with him. The interview was pleasant and promises good results.

Grant and Wilson Ratification.

A Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held in front of the City Hall this evening. Governor Cooke presided, and speeches were made by Sam Barr, of the Atlanta *New Era*; Senator Nye, John M. Langston, A. R. Shepard and others. There was an elaborate display of fireworks and a large attendance.

Tobacco Stamp Cancellers.

James E. Thompson, of Buffalo, N. Y., has orders from the Internal Revenue office for a supply of tobacco stamp cancellers under the new law, which provides that the Commissioner may make such change in stamps, and may prescribe such instruments for attaching, protecting and cancelling them as he and the Secretary of the Treasury may approve. These cancellers are furnished at government expense.

Tobacco in Transportation Bond.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that tobacco arriving in collection districts under transportation bond since June 6, for which warehouse bond has not been given, may be returned to the factory and the bond cancelled, or held by the collector on the transportation bond until July 1, and said bond be cancelled by the payment of the tax at twenty cents by stamps immediately affixed and cancelled.

Australian Wool Duty.

The third section of the new tariff law enacts that from and after 1st October next Australian or other wool produced east of the Cape of Good Hope and imported from places west thereof shall be exempt from the discriminating duty of ten per cent now imposed thereon. The duty of ten per cent now imposed thereon. The question has been presented to the Secretary of the Treasury whether wool of this character which remains in bonded warehouses on the 1st of October will be entitled to be withdrawn without payment of this duty of ten per cent, and it would seem that the power of the Secretary to allow such withdrawal, except upon that which was in bonded warehouses on the 1st of August, and there remain until October 1, is somewhat doubtful, as the relief

granted by the first clause of section eight was limited to goods which may be in public stores or bonded warehouses on August 1, 1872. The letter of the law would seem to demand that such importations of wool made between August 1 and October 1 could only be withdrawn upon payment of this discriminating duty. The department, however, has reserved the question for further consideration.

Indemnifying a Cheated Britisher.
Among the acts passed by Congress was one for the relief of Edward G. Allen, of London, England, appropriating \$1,488, the purchase money for books for the library of Congress, of which sum he was unjustly defrauded by the conduct of the Librarian in 1863.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Marquis de Chambrun is at the St. Denis Hotel. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, is at the Everett House.

General W. G. W. Ripley, of Vermont, is at the Sturtevant House.

Colonel C. L. Krag, of the United States Army, has put up at the New York Hotel.

General Robert L. Banks, of Governor Hoffman's staff, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Postmaster General Crowell yesterday posted himself at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General S. D. Surgis and Colonel S. C. Lyford, of the United States Army, have quarters at the Glenham Hotel.

Secretary Boutwell has gone to Washington. It's about as well some part of the government should be in the capital.